## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19, 1892.

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Two beautiful patriotic exercises, for Youth and Children, by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, are now ready for sending out. They are printed in a neat little pamphlet, and will cents. Address, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

# LETTERS FROM RUSSIA

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has secured a series of letters from the well-known traveler and correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter, from the famine-desolated districts of Russia. Mr. Carpenter is now on his way to Russia to see with his own shrewdly-observing eyes the true condition of things there. His letters will begin as soon as he has reached the desolated regions, and will give the actual facts which the civilized world is so anxious to know. His letters will be written expressly for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and those so written will not appear in any other paper.

IF YOU ARE COMING.

If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE a postal card, with your name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps.

OUR PREE TICKET TO WASHINGTON.

The advertisement of our great offer of free round-trip tickets to Washington durappear again in next week's paper, and we earnestly wish all comrades to consider it. We shall be glad to bear frequently from all engaged in raising clubs under that offer.

In some way or another Government control of the railroads and telegraphs is an assured thing in the near future. No Government can abdicate its sovereignty over its people's highways and means of communicating with each other. It could with just as much reason give over into the hands of private corporations the administration of justice and the maintenance of the Army and Navy.

George Smith, a Texas gentleman, is very fastidious as to the color-line. He has incurred the displeasure of the State of Texas to such a degree that be has been sentenced to be hanged. To this he makes no strong objection, but he does object most strenuously to the fact that he is to be hanged on the same day and gallows that a negro is to render satisfaction to the law. Mr. Smith should take consolation from the difference.

A POLICY of genuine Retrenchment and Reform, with capital R's, is needed in the German Empire. The young Emperor ha no River and Harbor Bill, but instead he has a passion for building and for traveling, which eats deep into the Imperial Exchequer. He spends \$6,250,000 a year on his personal tastes, and his Ministers have to resign because they are indisposed to supply more. He has already put a \$10,000,000 mortgage on the Crown lands, and people think this is only the beginning.

THE lottery dies as hard in Kentucky as in Louisiana. The courts there have decided that the Frankfort Lottery may run. in spite of the prohibition in the new Constitution of the State.

THERE will be no peace in the Methodist Church until the women are admitted to a full and fair representation, as they should be. Nor will there ever be woman suffrage sets the example.

"Some good Western man," who is succeed Grover Cleveland in the affections of the Democracy, seems a little backward about coming forward.

REHASHING FALSEHOODS.

"Representative Tucker, of Virginia," the soldier-hating papers are saying in chorus "has prepared a statement of startling figures." They then go on to hash up again the same dreary old lot of falsehoods, halftruths, and perverted figures:

According to the report of the Pension Commissioner there were on June 30, 1891, 676,160 pensioners on the roll. According to the same report there were on that date 688,549 survivors of the lay. army and 879,908 dead soldiers not yet represented by widows or dependent relatives-making a total of 1,568,457 persons entitled to be placed on the roll under existing laws. Of this number 928,473 had placed their applications on file in the Pension Office on or before June 20, 1891. In the last fiscal year the payment of 676,000 pensions required the expenditure of \$118,500,000, and Mr. Tucker calculates, on the most conservative basis, that it will require to pension those whose applications are now before the Pension Office, and whose claims, according to the Commissioner's estimate, will be allowed within a period of three years, the enormous sum of \$162,700,000 more, which, added to the present annual expenditure, gives a grand total of \$281,000,000 for pensions alone.

One very simple operation in elementary arithmetic will knock all the false stuffing out of the above statement. The Pension Commissioner reported that the average annual value of the pensions for 1891 was \$131.99. Assuming therefore that the whole of the 1,568,457 which it is claimed are entitled to pensions-a number grossly exaggerated by the way-and that they will be allowed at the same rate as those already on the roll, the grand total would only be \$207,020,639.43, or over \$70,000,000 less than Representative Tucker's startling figures." As this is a process in simple multiplication which any school-boy can figure out for himself, we will not comment further upon, except to say that of the "879,908 deceased soldiers not represented on the pension rolls," hundreds of thousands never will be represented there, for the reason that they were young unmarried men, who left neither widows, orphans, nor dependent parents.

The soldier-hating chorus goes on to say These figures are made even more graphic by comparison with the money spent annually by the great foreign countries to maintain their pension lists. Mr. Tucker finds that Great Britain has a standing army of 182,000 men, for the maintenance of which she pays \$91,000,000 annually; France has a standing army of 529,000 men, for which she expends \$121,000,000; Austria, with an army of 284,000 men, pays out \$49,000,000; Russia maintains an rebels bore to Oberlin. He served his term be sent to any address on receipt of 15 | and the United States, with its little army of 26,000 men, spends nearly \$40,000,000 every year. Great Britain paid for pensions in 1891 about \$27,000,000; France paid \$29,000,000 and will this year pay but \$23,000,000; the German Empire pays only \$13,000,000 annually; Austria \$12,000,000, and Russia, \$18,000,000, while the United States paid last year \$118,500,000, an amount nearly \$50,000,000 in excess of the grand total paid for pensions by all the constries enumerated above. The total cost of pensions in Great Britain is about 6 per cent, of the total expenditures for governmental purposes; in France it is less than 4 per cent.; in Germany

about 8 per cent.; in Russia about 4 per cent., while

in the United States it is fully 33 per cent, and

promises soon to be more than 50 per cent of our

The first reply to this we have often made. It is that the pensioners on our rolls represent more bloody, destructive fighting than all the pensioners now on the rolls of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia, which paid in the last year an aggregate of \$128,000,000 for pensions. The Union army lost more by deaths on the battlefield, received more disabling wounds, and left more widows and orphans than the total losses of all the armies enumerated above in the past three-quarters of a cen-

successful contradiction, that the Union army lost more men actually killed on the field of battle than England has lost in the whole of the eight centuries of her national history, and more than all the armies of Europe have in the ing the G.A.R. National Encampment will | 76 years which have elapsed since the battle of Waterloo. No one has attempted to dispute

Our second reply is that the sums given istration will be broad-gage and up to the above do not represent the totality of the pension payments of those nations. Every one of those countries makes provisions for its veterans and their widows which far exceed the money directly expended. They are given employment in the offices, on the railroads-in all manner of positions suited to their ability or disability-from watching at crossings to selling tickets: they are the Government's agents in selling tobacco, spirits. matches and other governmental monopolies, and in a hundred other ways provision is made for them in lieu of pensions.

startling statements" is:

Mr. Tucker also calls attention to the fact that Commissioner Raum's report shows that we are now paying \$310,000 yearly in pensions to foreigners or those living in foreign countries, who do not contribute a cent to the support of the Government whose bounty they share.

Well, what of it? These men have received their pensions as a matter of contract and right, and it is simply none of the Government's business where they choose to spend the money. They did their duty by the Government, fulfilled their part of the contract. and now the Government is fulfilling its part by paying them the pensions they earned. It is no more of the Government's onsiness where they choose to live and spend their money than it is where the bondholders choose to live and spend the interest they receive on their bonds. Possibly \$10,000,000 of the money paid out for interest on the public debt last year was spent abroad, and by people who live almost constantly in Europe. Why doesn't Representative Tucker "startle" the people by proposing to cut off all the interest paid andholders who habitually live abroad and contribute nothing to the support of the

assist in paying this enormous pension budget; but, irrespective of the method of raising the revenue, he justites that something should be done to | skite. bring down the total of expenditures within the imits of the annual revenues of the Government.

Of course "Mr. Tucker strongly favors an income tax to assist in paying this enormous in this country until the Methodist Church | persion budget." Everybody does who is opposed to pensions. That is their idea of "a mighty cute trick to down pensions." Why don't they favor an income tax to pay the interest on the public debt, the River and Harbor appropriation, and other "enormous budgets"?

"startling" act: If the laws have not been properly enforced no time should be lost in ascertaining the fact and correcting the abuse. I have been told that in the lar administration of the Pension Bureau the deserter is as apt to get a big pension as a faithful soldier, and that cowardice and vice are as apt to be rewarded as courage. While I do not advocate a course which will result in cutting down the pension of the deserving soldier, yet it is plain that something must be done to reduce this enormous annual out-

Whoever "told" him this told him a malignant falsehood, which Mr. Tucker could not help knowing was a falsehood. No one knows better than he that a deserter cannot get a pension, and he only talks such arrant nonsense because he knows that there are any number of people too willing to believe any scandalous thing that can be said of the Pension Bureau.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF OHIO. We congratulate the Department of Ohio, G.A.R., upon the election of I. F. Mack as Commander. Not that the Encampment would have gone amiss in electing either of the able and zealous comrades who were his competitors for the honor. Either of them would have filled the place most creditably, and both were well deserving of the distinction. But Comrade I. F. Mack is a rarely-equipt man for any public position, and particularly so for the office to which he has been chosen. At the outbreak of the war he was a student in the famous Abolition University of Oberlin, O. His class enlisted in a body, under their teachers, forming a company in the 7th Ohio. They pledged themselves to each other to serve the war through, and not to accept promotion to a commission. The last was difficult to keep, for the pressure was strong to make officers of such bright, brave, educated young fellows. The company, with some others, was overwhelmed in a desperate fight at Summerville, W. Va., in the Fall of 1861, and a large number of its men captured, Mack among them. He underwent a long imprisonment, and was subjected to frequent indignities on account of the hatred the out after his release, and at the close o the war became editor and proprietor the Sandusky (O.) Register, which he made a very newsy as well as most pugnacious paper, which was ever in a hot fight for what he thought was right. The paper prospered, and Mack is one of the substantial and leading citizens of Sandusky. This does not tell the whole story. His activity and ability have made him marked man in many walks of life. He was for a long time President of the Ohio Press Association, and one of the managers of that great news-gathering concern-the Western Associated Press. He has been for years seriously considered as Governor of the State, and he will be as soon as he decides that his other duties will admit of his name being presented to the Convention. He has been a faithful worker in the Prisoner of War Association, but his crowning achievement is the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Sandusky. He devoted years of effort to getting the Legislature to decide to build such a home, and after the bill became a We have frequently asserted, and challenged law, he gave more years to planning and erecting the building according to the best models, and to managing it so as to secure in the highest degree the objects for which it was instituted. In I. F. Mack the Department of Ohio will not only have a Commander who was as good a soldier as kept step to the music of the Union, but an able, experienced public man, whose admin-

THE sensational Rev. J. D. Fulton has bobbed up in a new spot, in an attack upon Mrs. Potter Palmer for inviting the Pope to participate in the World's Fair, and a prophecy that we will have some day a religious war in the United States between the Catholics and Protestants, etc. This is all very silly. The act of Mrs. Palmer was correct. It would have been a gross discourtesy not to have invited the spiritual head of hundreds of millions of the Christ-The next of Representative Tucker's ians of the world to a share in an exhibition of the progress of the world in civilization. The bitterest enemy of the Catholic Church must admit that it has been and is a powerful factor in that civilization, and that it played a conspicuous part in the discovery and development of America. In no way could the Pope have been left out without a violation of all the proprieties. It as not a courtesy to him but a right du the millions of Catholics who are taking an active interest in the World's Fair, and contributing toward its success. The talk about a war between Catholicism and Protestant ism is wretched babble. The day of re ligious wars is past hundreds of years ago. In fact, in most of the so-called religious wars politics played a greater parthan religion. For political reasons Catholic France persecuted Protestants at home and sustained Protestants abroad. For political reasons Protestant England persecuted Catholics in Ireland, and encouraged them with money and armies in Germany This Government was established to allow every man to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," and such a thing as a religious war is an im-Mr. Tucker strongly favors an income tax to possibility. The man who talks of such a thing merely proclaims himself a blather-

> IT is to he hoped that the Methodist General Conference will decide to make the proposed extension of its educational work among the negroes of the South. There is nothing that the people-white and blackof that region need more than education, and there is no better machinery for pro moting that end than the splendid organization of the Methodist Church.

It is a fitting comment upon the proceedings of the Committee which is investigating the Pension Bureau that last week, by a unanimous vote, it decided to strike from the record, as unworthy of consideration, a great lot of stuff which had been given as testimony by Rhodes, DeArnaud, and others of similar character. It showed that, in its eagerness to get hold of something damaging to the Bureau, it had encouraged every scandal-monger to tell all that his malignancy and inventiveness could suggest. The consequence was a quantity of evil imaginings too rank and improbable even for the strong stomachs of the majority of

Any committee which starts out to collect the gossip of the Washington saloons, hotel corridors, and other loafing places; the vicious tales of discharged employes, frustrated lobbyists, and unsuccessful claim agents, will not lack for material, especially if it is not particular as to the quality of the stuff. Every man who has been discharged from the Government employ for good cause is full of hatred for those who ousted him. Every man who has failed to impose a dishonest claim upon the Government has his vials full of wrath against those who frustrated him. If he is encouraged to talk, and given the stimulus of of publication, he will exert himself to get revenge on those to whom he feels hostile. Anyone one knows what a mass of scandalous rubbish could be brought to light by a similar process in any community in the United States.

This is virtually all that the Investigating Committee has developt so far. In spite of the most determined efforts it has found absolutely nothing to base a single one of the serious charges against the Bureau, which have filled the soldier-hating papers for so long a time. It has not even developt enough of the inevitable gossip and scandal to distract the public from its failure to find anything of importance.

BURIAL AT ARLINGTON. The question of who are entitled to burial at Arlington and other National Cemeteries is now before Congress, having come up under the application to the Quartermaster-General by Col. M. D. Simpson, a retired officer of the Regular Army, for two lots in Arlington in which to deposit the remains of his wife and son, now in vaults in other places. The Quartermaster-General has denied the request for a lot for the son, on the ground that, if this is permitted, the cemeteries will soon cease to be National, in the sense of the law instituting them. Secretary Elkins has sent the papers to Congress for instructions, and he remarks that, while there is a great deal of available ground in the cemeteries at Arlington and West Point, there is no law allowing even officers to be

buried there, much less their families. What action Congress will take in the matter cannot be foreseen. Our idea is that burials in the National Cemeteries should be restricted to men who have served honorably in the Army and Navy of the United States, and their wives. That soldiers, sailors, and marines should be buried there goes without saying. That is what the cemeteries are for. It will be a great hardship to deny any veteran the privilege of having his faithful wife lie beside him. Unless this can be given many veterans will prefer not to avail themselves of the privilege. They would much rather take their last sleep in the ground consecrated as the final resting-places of their dearly-loved wives. But it would seem that this great privilege cannot be extended beyond the wives of veterans without sacrificing the main feature which makes the National Cemeteries such coveted burialplaces. They are the Nation's holy places, and should be jealously restricted to the interment of those who have offered themselves as a sacrifice to the Nation's wellbeing, and of their wives.

THE Senate does not propose that the House shall make a specious showing of economy by cutting down all the current and other appropriations, crippling the Departments of the Government, and stopping needed improvements, while the Representatives give themselves lavish appropriations in the River and Harbor bill. This bill, which carries over \$1,000,000 more than the one passed by the "Billion-Dollar Congress," has reached the Senate, and will be hung up there until the other appropriation bills shall have been received from the House and considered. The House has been informed of this determination on the part of the Senate and consternation has resulted. It means that the Representatives cannot go back to their constituents carrying their portion of the swag until they have taken care of other more important portions of the public business. Before they can boast of what they have done for their Districts they must do their share toward taking care of the whole country. They cannot be extravagant in the River and Harbor bill and ruinously parsimonious on the other appro priations. The stand taken by the Senate will be generally approved.

EVEN the free traders in New England have to admit that the operations of the McKinley Bill in that section have been strikingly beneficial. Wm. R. Billings, of the Taunton (Mass.) Locomotive Works, was one of those who memorialized Congress that the manufactures there would be prostrated unless iron and coal were put on the free list. Now he admits that his works are doing a larger business than ever, and employ 278 men against 202 in 1890. The Mason Machine Works, of Taunton, employ 839 men, where they had but 655 in 1890, and expect to still further increase their force. They are paying higher wages than ever. Other establishments in New Eng-

Representative Tucker goes on with his THE PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION. land make similar reports. Another good thing is, that they have found out that it is not necessary for them to import Scotch and other iron for special purposes, and for mixing with native iron. Iron can be supplied from our own furnaces suitable for every purpose, and cheaper than foreign iron.

THE friends of President Harrison have rallied against the decided veering toward Blaine noted in last week's NATIONAL TRIB-UNE, and are now "claiming with confidence" that he will be nominated on the first ballot. They give out the following 1864. list of votes that will be cast for him on the first ballot :

Alabama. Nebraska ... Arkansas..... Florida ..... llinois .... Indiana .... Cansus .... ouisiana. Maryland. Michigan ... Minnesota. Mississippi.

New York .. North Carolina .... Pennsylvania .... South Carolina. ..... 18 South Dakota ...... Texas... Virginia ... West Virginia..... 12 Wisconsin, ..... 10

They claim in this allowance is made for all the doubtful votes, but as soon as the drift toward him is shown by the roll-call there will be enough votes go to him to give him 500-or 50 more than he needs-before New York is reached.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

BY CAPT. FRITZ REHWINKEL, 212 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

A chieftain great in all that greatness does imply; A patriot, like Grant, he led his valiant host From victory to victory. On mountains high, In valleys low, his master-mind was never lost. One moment in the deadliest strife; screne in all. In strategy the leading spirit of his time; Carefully avoiding loss of life, if withal

Success seemed sure, the wanton shed of blood s Brave as the bravest who stood the brunt of battle, Shilch's red sod the base of his immortal fame, That spread from field to field, where the deadly

Of guns, blood-stained swords, shed new luster on his name.

Brilliant in war, in civil life a guiding star; Suppressing lawlessness on the Pacific coast; From thence migrating South, he taught the art of

Never once dreaming his pupils to join a host Some future day and profit by his lessons taught, Alas! against the flag he taught them to defend.

But when that woeful time had come, his only thought And actions were to fight them to the bitter end. model husband, father kind, and comrade true Without a single stain upon his life's career,

We miss him sadly, all who wore with him the And to his memory we shed a comrade's tear. Yet, whilst our tears bedew the land he led to save,

Let us erect a monument to his worth That will attest the love for him beyond the grave Of comrades true from east to west, from south to north.

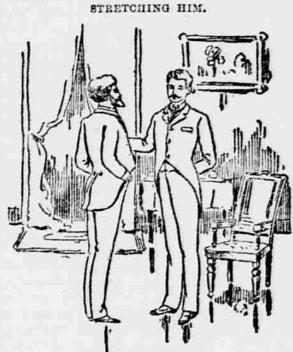
TRIBUNETS.



Punkadoodle-Miss Brisk-Mand-if I were to propose to you might I hope that-well,

that-Miss Brisk-I-I-but, you have not pro-

Punkadoodle-Well, I thought I would kind of feel my way way first. I couldn't see any use in my kneeling and bagging the knees of my trousers if there was nothing in it for me.



"I declare! Young Chumpley is positively a freak of nature. Ever since his father died and left him half a million he has been growing steadily taller. How do you account for

"Somebody seems to be continually pulling his leg. Perhaps that has something to do

HIS MISTAKE. Country Cousin-I was up to hear Madam Triggoletto, the great cockatrice, sing last

Country Cousin-That's so; I meant to say the great sapolio.

the last issue of your vile sheet?

Editor-We did not, sir.

A DIFFERENT TERM. Irate Man (charging into sanctum) -- Ar-r-r-r! What did you mean by calling me a sucker in

Irate Man-Well, I didn't see the paper myself, but Neighbor Petty told me you called me. a sucker. If you didn't, of course it is all right

Editor (as the footfalls go down the stairs)-Lucky for us that he got his adjectives mixed. We called him a squirt.

WORLDLY-WISE CHILDREN. Mr. Cronk (as a terrific uproar arises in the vard)-I wonder what under the sun those boys The Boys (yelling at the top of their voices)-

Thief! Liar! Villain! Boodler! Scoundrel! Blank! Blankity-blank! Whackity-whackwhack! Whoop! WHOOP! Mr. Cronk (calling from the window)-Stop beating each other and swearing in that awful manner. What in the world is the matter? The Boys (in one voice)-Nothing; we are

VERY DEY. Rounds--Why are you leaving Mrs. Meager's boarding-house, Lanks?

playing Congress.

Lanks-Well. I've made the discovery that she makes her Graham bread of sawdust. "Ha! ha! Quite a joke. But you should not complain. Sawdust is fine board, you

"It is altogether too dry a joke for me."

### PERSONAL

"Private Joe" Fifer, Governor of Diinois, is fond of a good cigar, but to prevent his liking for tobacco from getting the upper hand of him he abstains from the weed for one week in every four. When "Tippecanoe" was a Presidential candidate in 1810, he made a campaign speech in Harrisburg, Pa. The manuscript thereof was given to a Mr. Zimmerman, whose son, a clergyman of Jeannette, Pa., has long owned and cherished it as a valuable possession. He called at the White House last week and presented his treasure to the

author's grandson. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, of New York, will deliver a Memorial address at Cornwall, Conn., on Memorial Day at the grave of Gen, John Sedgwick, who was killed at Spottsylvania, May 9,

Capt. Edward L. Gilligan, 88th Pa., of Baltimore, Md., has received from the War Department a medal of honor for bravery in assisting in the capture of the colors of the 23d N. C. at the first day's battle of Gettysburg.

Col. J. McC. Bell, of Milwaukee, who has been elected Commander of the Loyal Legion of Wisconsin, served at the breaking out of the war in the 3d U. S. Cav. in New Mexico, and was afterward Assistant Adjutant-General with the army in Virginia. He was a member of the Commandery when it was organized in 1874.

Gen, Louis P. di Cesnola, Colonel 4th N. Y. Cav., Director of the New York Museum of Art, has reocived a letter from Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chairman of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair at Chicago, asking for the loan of a number of works of art for the Exhibition.

Col. Richard W. Howard, of Norwich, Conn. claims to be the last surviving member of John Brown's raiding party at Harper's Ferry. The soundness of his claim has been questioned, and the great Abolitionist's son does not recall Col. Howard. This criticism is met, however, by a statement that the claimant went under another name while associated with the old hero. Col. Howard is highly respected in Norwich, where he has lived for many years.

Capt. V. P. Twombly, 2d Iowa, has evidently

prospered since he left the army in 1865, as he was ustly entitled to do, being one of the bravest men who went to war from the Hawkeye State. He was elected to several offices by his feilow-citizens, the last and most important one being that of State Treasurer. At the capture of Fort Donelson, the 2d Iowa was the first to enter the fort, being at the head of the charging column. Serg's Doclittle, the color-bearer, fell pierced with four bullets, and Corp'l Page grasped the flag and was instantly killed. Then the flag was seized by Corp'l Twombly, who was immediately knocked down by a bullet, but, rising, he bore the honored flag to the end of the contest. He was promoted for his bravery. He also bore himself so conspicuously in the battle of Corinth that he was mentioned by name by his Colonel. When mustered out of service in 1865 with his regiment, Comrade Twombly had been promoted Captain of his company, every promotion being given him for gallant services rendered. He is at present living at Des Moines, Iowa, and is the President of the Home Savings Bank, one of the best banking institutions in the State. The Captain proposes to visit Washington and will march over the same ground he did in 1865, when Sherman's army passed in review.

The Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger publishes an interesting letter regarding Alaska, in which reference is made to the placing of a Grand Army flag on Haydon's Peak, on Mount St. Elias, which is 11,500 feet above sea-level, by a party of English explorers. This is the highest point on the mountain ever reached by human feet. The flag mentioned has a peculiar interest to the people of Stillwater, Minn. Mr. Bloomer, County Treasurer, purchased two G.A.R. flags, and presented them to his wife and daughters. Mrs. Bloomer sent one of these flags to Henry C. Van Vorhes, an army comrade of her husband, who lived in Alaska, When the flag reached Alaska Van Vorhes had been drowned in Chilkat Bay. When the English party were about to ascend Mount St. Elias, a brief sketch of Van Vorhes's life was written by Mrs. Haydon, and all facts known regarding his suppesed death, and, inclosing the sketch in a bottle, handed it with the flag to the chief of the party, with the request that the flag be firmly planted at the highest point they should reach, and that the sealed bottle be placed beside it. Her request was water, Minn., floats from one of the highest peaks ever scaled by man.

Some time ago a petition was presented in the Senate from Albert Oss, of Newark, N. J., asking that he be awarded a gold medal, under the act of Congress of 1863, for meritorious service on the field of battle. It had only been recently that the veteran had learned that such medals were distributed. The Senate Military Committee sent the petition with accompanying papers proving Mr. Oss's claim to such a medal to the War Department, and Thursday, May 5, Senator Cameron reported that the medal was granted, Mr. Oss served in the 11th N. J., and the act of bravery for which he has been awarded the medal was performed on the battlefield of Chancellorsville. From Saturday morning until Sunday noon his regiment had been under fire. When it was ordered back he did not go, but, digging a rifle-pit, he remained for three hours in it, loading and firing at the enemy until his ammunition was exhausted. He did not leave his post until relieved by a flag of truce. Comrade Oss was badly wounded at the battle of

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of the Ninth District of New York, who was Sergeant-Major of the 26th N. J., which regiment served in the Army of the Potomac, recently revisited some of the battlefields of Virginia over which he had fought. He had with him Gen. Patterson, Second Auditor of the Treasury: Gen. Joseph Dickinson, who was 'Fighting Joe Hooker's" Chief of Staff; Capt. W. E. Rogers, Capt. A. H. Van Dusen, Serg't Mannion, John M. Clapp, and Thos. E. Woods, wellknown citizens of Washington, They went to Fredericksburg, and viewed the ground fought over in December, 1862, and May, 1863, when Burnside and Hooker were defeated, and had to turn back toward the Potomse. From the account given by Mr. Cummings in a New York paper, the trip was an interesting one, all of the party having been in action on the various fields, and pointing out to each other the spots remembered particu-Charles J. Eagler, one of the Commissioners of

Noble County, O., enlisted early in the war in a company from Marietta, assigned to the 77th Ohio. On the day and night preceding the battle of Shiloh he was a Sergeant in command of a picket of six men stationed on the Corinth road. At midnight a detachment of Union cavalry advanced on the post and passed through the lines, the Captain of whom was well known to Serg't Eagler. Upon inquiring as to the outlook beyond, he stated that there were no Confederates within many miles of their front. But hearing noises out beyond all through | regiment. His men learned to love him, and many the night that sounded like the movement of infantry and artillery, at daylight he summoned the Captain of the reserve post and communicated to him his fears. Together they went out through the woods, and within shot-gun range found Albert Sidney Johnston's command camped in line of battle. Speedily retracing their steps, Serg't Eagler was sent to Gen. Sherman's headquarters with the important information obtained. Upon stating the facis the General cut short the story by pronouncing it false. In the attempt to reassure the statement as correct, Sherman, with sulphurous adjectives, ordered the Sergeant back to his quarters under arrest. Before the regimental camp was reached the deadly battle of Shiloh had commenced. Serg't Eagler was not court-martialed. Henry Theodore Mitchell, of Mount Clemens.

Mich., has a handsome home, which he inhabits alone, having only a cat for a companion. He is a bachelor, but not a hater of women. Besides, he is a poet and a lover of pictures, and has many valuable and handsome paintings on the walls of his castle. Comrade Mitchell is 48 years old, and is considered an o'dity. He joined the navy when still a boy, and was on the steel fronclad Gen. Burnside when she was protecting the bridge on the Appomattox River at Petersburg, Va., while Gen, Grant's army was going across. He was the only Michigan man on board the vessel, and he carries as mementoes of his service affoat shot wounds in t, e back of his head and right arm. To his care was intrusted the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, after his capture, and to him he owes his first lesson in editorial lore, for the blue-jacket, after the war, edited several papers. Comrade Mitchell's house has a dreary, forlorn appearance on the outside, but inside everything is bright and neat even to the coverings of the furniture and a carefully-arranged pile of tobacco on the parlor sofa. In one corner is a lot or pipes of all sizes and characters. He is an advocate of the Jerry Simpson doctrine, and doesn't wear seeks. He has a novel way of making his overalls illl the bill,

The Confederate veterans celebrated Memorial Day at Charleston, W. Va., on Tuesday, May 10, decorating the graves of their dead comrades, Post,

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, and Gen. Chas. E. Hooker, a Representative in Congress from Mississippi, were present and delivered addresses, There were about 500 veterans of the Lost Cause in the procession, and everything passed off quietly until about noon, when it was discovered that an old rebel rag was displayed with a National flag on the principal business street of Charleston opposite the United States Federal Courtroom, where court was in session. A number of Union veterans went to the place to take the rebel rag down, but were met by a crowd of rebel soldiers, who warned them not to touch their badge of treason. The rebel rag was finally taken down by its owner. It is a pretty commentary on the fact that the war is over and there are no ex-rebels, when a United States Senator and a Member of the House of Repesentatives will address a crowd who have for their emblem a rebel rag.

### MUSTERED OUT.

If the comrades who send us the obituaries rould only follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in THE NATION-AL THIBUNE.

WILLARD.-At Worcester, Mass., March 31, of yphoid-pneumonia and acute Bright's disease, ustin B. Willard, Co. F. 42d Mass., aged 48. Comrade Willard was a Past Communder of George H. Ward Post, 10, Worcester. He was an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, and at one time was an Aid-de-Comp of the Massachusetts Department. He had been one of the Trustees of the Post for a number of years, and at the time of his death was Vice-President of the Board. He was much respected, being an honest and upright man, and he will be missed among his old comrades and business acquaintances. He

leaves a widow and one daughter. GEER.-At Bushnell, Ill., March 28, William Geer, aged 60. He served as a sailor five years before the war, and at its beginning he enlisted in Battery H, 2d Ill. L. A., and served to the end of the ware He was a member of Carter Van Vleck Post, 174, under whose anspices the funeral was held. He leaves a widow and five children. CROSSEN.-At Fultonham, O., April 12 David

Crossen, Corporal, Co. H. 160th Ohio, aged 66. McMillen.-At Zanesville, O., March 25, of a complication of diseases, John McMillen, aged 43. He served about a year during the rebellion as a member of Co. II, 183d Onio, and shortly after its close a term of enlistment in Co. II, 22d U. S. Inf. He had a claim for pension pending at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and four children. NEFF.-At Taylorsville, O., recently, of consumption and dropsy, claimed to have been contracted while in the service, Aquilla J. Neff. Co. C. 159th Ohio, aged 47. He was a worthy member of Dan Brown Post, 380, located at Duncan's Falls, O., under whose auspices his funeral was conducted. He leaves no widow, but three minor children.

BRACHER-Near Weatherford, Tex., April 3, ohn Bracher, Co. B. 2d Tenn. Comrade Bracher was born in Hall County, Ga., and directly after the close of the war removed with his family to Parke County, Tex., where he had been engaged in farming ever since. He was a good soldier, a kind husband and father, and a citizen who was an honor to the country. He was a charter member of Sam J. Randall Post, 45. He leaves a widow and a large family of children and grandchildren to mourn his less. His comrades extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.
DE Castro.—At New York City, May 8, Joseph H. De Castro, 19th Mass., aged 48. For bravery at

Gettysburg, in capturing a Confederate flag, he received a medal. After the war he entered the Regular Army and served a few years. He was a member of Phil Kearny Post, 8. LYNCH.-At Forestville, N. Y., April 10, of apoplexy, William J. Lynch, Co. C, 112th N. Y., aged 68. He was a member of Stevens Post, Dunkirk, N. Y., which Post took charge of his funeral and buried him with full military honors-G. L. Pieros Post, Forestville, assisting. In place of the usual volleys over the grave, the bugler sounded the reveille at the commencement of the ceremonies. and taps at the close; which met with the general approval of comrades and citizens present. Again

of the flag we love. Darkness in one more camp; the last roll-call is answered Mongan.-At Dennison, O., April 3, of disease ontracted while in the service, James W. Morgan, Co. A. 66th Ohio. The deceased was a member o Welch Post 422 and also of the Union Veterans Legion and the Order of United American Machanics. The remains were interred at Cadiz, O., by the above-named Orders, assisted by McCreedy

he grim Reaper gathers one more noble defender

Sides.-At Atchison, Kan., March 21, David P. Sides, Co. H. 7th Ill. Comrade Sides was a stranger in the city, and was buried by E. C. Johnson ost, 336, 30 comrades of which attended his fu Cook.-At Sigourney, Iowa, April 5, of heart ailure, S. D. Cook, aged 60. He enlisted in the

30th Iows, and was elected Lieutenant, and afterward promoted to the Captaincy of the company. In 1853, during the siege of Vicksburg, he was ap-pointed Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Iowa, and mediately entered on the arduous and responsi ble duties; he was soon promoted to Surgeon of the regiment, and filled that position until the regiment was mustered out in 1866. The 8th Iowa veteranized and was retained in the service about one year after peace was declared, and were located complied with, and a Grand Army flag from Still- in Alabama. Dr. Cook remained with them. He was Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Sigourney for about eight years, when there was only one In February, 1887, a board of three physicians was organized in Sigourney, and the Doctor was rehis death. He was considered fair to the Government and also just to the soldiers. He was a member of the Board of Health, also physician on the County Insane Commission. In all the official positions he held he acquitted himself with credit He was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodman, Iowa Legion of Honor and G.A.R. organizations. He leaves a widow and five KILBOURNE.-At Sheffield, Ala., April 2, J. B.

Kilbourne, Co. K. 18th Iowa. He was a men ber of Wm. Beane Post, 110, Department of Iows, and he was buried at Muscatine, Iowa, by Norman Miles.—At Sheldon, Ill., April 7, of heart failure, Zacharia A. Miles, Co. D. 56th Ohio, aged 54. He enlisted on Oct. 8, 1861, and was discharged Nov. 14, 1864, after serving his country faithfully three

years, one month and six days. The funeral was held at the U. B. church, of which deceased was a faithful member. A large congregration was present. Rav. W. E. Stanley delivered a discourse on John, 11:25. During the services the choir sang "Going Down the Valley," "Shall We Know Our Loved Ones There." After the services at the church the remains were conveyed to the Shelden Cemetery for interment. At the open grave the beautiful and impressive burial ceremony of the Grand Army of the Republic was given by L. B. ESTILL.—At Alexandria, La., Feb. 1, William J. Estill, Captain, Co. F, 28th Ill. Capt. Estill was

wounded at Pittsburg Landing on April 6, 1862. He had been an invalid for a great many years, or account of his wounds. He leaves a widow and ERNST.-At Rochester, N. Y., April 3, of apo-plexy, Louis Ernst, Lieutenant-Colonel, 140th

N. Y., aged 67. Deceased was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America with his parents when about six years old. He had resided in Rochester over 40 years, and had been identified with its commercial industries for over 30 years. Col. Ernst enlisted in the 140th N. Y., raised in this city during the Summer of 1862. When the regiment was thoroughly organized and ready to be accepted by the State, he was chosen its Lieutenant-Colonel, and duly commissioned by the Governor. The regiment left Rochester on Sept. 19, 1862, for Washington, with Lieut.-Col. Ernst in command. He continued to command it until the latter part of October, when Col. Patrick H. O'Rorks joined the regiment. During the Winter of 1862, '63, O'Rorke temporarily commanded the brigade to which the regiment was attached (Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps,) and Col. Ernst assumed command of the regiment, and continued until after the battle of Chancellorsville, when O'Rorke was returned and Gen. Weed promoted to command of the brigade. Both Weed and O'Rorke were killed at Getteysburg. Col. Ernst resumed command of the regiment again, and remained unil succeeded by Col. George Ryan in the Fall of 1863. He then, on account of ill-health, was compelled to resign. During his service of about 14 months he was constantly in the field and with his regrets were expressed at his retirement. He returned to Rochester and entered his old business, to which he continued actively up to the day of his death. He leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters to mourn their loss. In February Col. Ernst was elected Commander of the Veteran Brigaue of this city. His funeral was attended by the largest gathering of his comrades and friends ever licated together in the city.

HENY. -At Joion, Cal., recently, of consumption, William S. Hnot, aged 49. He enlisted at the breaking out of the war in the 2d Kan.; and, again, at the end of three-years' service, in the 9th Kan. Cav., coming out as a Sergeant at the end of the war. After the passage of the arrears-of-pension at he received \$1,500 back pension, and bought a farm on the Carneros. Two or three years ago be sold his Carneros farm and went to Salinas, where he engaged in merchandising. He was a man of culture and superior intelligence. He leaves s widow and son, and was a member in good stand-ing of the A. O. U. W. His remains were brought Saimas and interred by his comrades of J. B. Steedman Post, of which he was a member. SHEARER.-At Enfield, Mass., March 23, of pa alysis, Lyman F. Shearer, Co. C, 9th Ill., aged 56 Modest, unassuming, correct in his habits and manner of life, he was a man respected by all and

loved by many, who had known of his kindness in their need and of his sympathy in their affliction. LEE.—At Marshall, Minn., March 21, H. C. Lee, Co. D. 113th Ill., aged 45. Comrade Lee was a member of D. F. Markham Post, 7. BOYLE .- At Auburn, N. Y., April 17, Lleut, Wm H. Boyle, Co. D. 3d N. Y. Art., aged 53. Deceased was mustered into the service May 23, 1861, and served two years. Shortly after his muster-out he become connected with the big State's prison as Keeper, and for many years as Principal Keeper or Deputy Warden. This position was a very responsible one, requiring judgment and courage, which he possessed to a high degree. He had been Captain and Major in 49th Regiment, N. G. S., N. Y.

Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion. Coth Post attended his funeral. His final illness was brought on by the sewer gasses at the prison, producing pneumonia and death. REVETT .- At Butler, Ind., March 1, James Revett Co. F. 44th Ind., aged 86. He was a member o

was a member of C. W. Crocker Post, 5; was a

Meade Post, 44, and was one of the oldest soldiers in the volunteer army of the United States in the war of the rebeillion. Although an Engilshman by birth, he was intensely loyal and full of parciate zeal, even to the last moment of his life. His oftrepeated request that the G.A.R. should lay him to rest was his last appeal, and was carried out by the